Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1865. NUMBER 283.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE NATIONAL BEREAVEMENT.

PROCLAMATIONS OF THE GOVERNORS.

The Remains to Leave for Springfield on Thursday.

SIX ASSASSINS IN THE CONSPIRACY.

The Murderer Not Yet Captured——Interesting Details of His Movements.

ARREST OF BOOTH'S MISTRESS AND SEVERAL MARYLAND REBELS.

Sec. Seward Still Improving—A Prospect of Fred. Seward's Recovery.

A STORM OF INDIGNATION IN NEW YORK AGAINST REBEL SYMPATHIZERS.

Deep Sympathy for the United States in Canada.

Johnston Negotiating for the Surrender of His Army.

Jeff. Davis at Macon, Ga., on the 10th Inst.

THE PORTUGUESE AUTHORITIES MAKE REPARATION FOR FIRING UPON THE NIAGARA.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Meeting of Illinois Citizens at Washington in Memory of President Lincoln—Great Protest—Resolutions in Memoriam.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1865.

The citizens of Illinois, pursuant to adjournment, met at the National Hotel, at 3 p. m. on the 17th inst., for further consideration of matters relative to the funeral of the President of the United States. Governor Richard Yates, chairman of the meeting, said it would be in order for the different committees to report if prepared to do so.

Gen. I. N. Baynes, from the committee on resolutions, offered the following preamble and resolutions for consideration, which were accepted:

WHEREAS, A meeting was duly called by the mysterious decision of an over-ruling Providence to mourn the loss of the first Magistrate of the United States, and the first citizen of Illinois, and the people were centered upon him, and the whole country was filled with lamentation and mourning, culminated in complete triumph; and

WHEREAS, The citizens of Illinois, his friends and neighbors present in the city of Washington, profoundly impressed with the loss to us and the State of Illinois, to our country and the world, desire to render a just tribute to his great qualities and services; therefore

Resolved, That we deplore with irrepressible sorrow and anguish this great calamity, which has left the nation without a head, and us without a dearest friend, and the great State of Illinois of its greatest citizen. The people of the whole State, the world of our of the ablest advocates of humanity—the brightest ornament of the age—to whose fame and services all parties and all countries are more than justice.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased President our sympathy in this their hour of affliction, and that we will be ever ready to aid and lend them in tangible substantial relief to this dispensation, yet we trust that they, like the great nation that deplores, will find in the memory of the illustrious dead, may find consolation in the reflection that his great services to mankind in his public career, his strength in having performed his duty to his country, and his fidelity to the cause of freedom, entitle him to the gratitude of the world, and to the Christian reward of the righteous and good, and we feel that we can safely leave the memory of our departed friend, our great leader, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, invoking the aid and guidance of Him in whose hands are the destinies of nations.

2 The Name of Seward's Assassin.

New York, April 17——The *Commercial* says that the name of the assassin who entered Mr. Seward's house was Payne.

The Diplomatic Corps.

WASHINGTON, April 17——The members of the Diplomatic body yesterday held a meeting at the Austrian Legation, and resolved to join in all outward demonstrations of sorrow which have been determined upon by the authorities and the people.

Sec. Seward's Visitors—Information of the Assassin—Large Rewards for the Assassins.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The deep interest felt in Secretary Seward has thronged his residence during the day. Cabinet officers, Senators and heads of the people were centered upon him, and the sympathy with the afflicted family was fully manifested

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1865.

THE REBELLION.

The reduction of Mobile and capture of its entire defenses and garrison, numbering six thousand men, and the capture of Forrest and Roddy, with their commands, in Central Alabama, leave no rebel force east of the Mississippi river, the army of Gen. Johnston, heretofore estimated at from thirty to forty thousand, but which is said last week to be sixty ten thousand men. It besides these, Gen. Dick Taylor has in Mississippi a further remnant of Hood's late army, to the hardly amount to more than from forty to two thousand men. In Georgia the few straggling militia do not deserve the name of troops. Should Johnston's army surrender, therefore there will exist east of the Mississippi no remnant of the rebellion as a military power, supposed that the country is no longer in a state of war, and that all persons found thereafter in a state of resistance to the Federal authority, would be held and treated as rebels. Simultaneously with such a proclamation, he would be in a condition to ask the withdrawal by Great Britain, France and Spain, of their declaration of neutrality, recognizing the rebels as belligerents. Indeed, it may be reasonably expected that the reception of the news of the surrender of Richmond and Petersburg, and the capture of Lee's entire army, will cause a revocation of the neutrality proclamations by those Governments, especially with the great assistance of our President have the effect to open the eyes of European Governments to the fact that this is a rebellion of a herd of slave-holding cut-throats, and not of a people fighting in honorable warfare, as they have heretofore been anxious to assume.

THE POLICY OF THE NEW PRESIDENT.

President Johnson starts out well. His conciliation, to Governor Sharp, of Iowa, of the policy he should adopt in his dealings with the rebels, is just what loyal men hoped for—what the country desires and will firmly support. He declared it as his intention:

"to deal kindly and leniently with the mass of the people of the South who have been in rebellion, excepting the guilty leaders and resistors there to first punished, and their property confiscated. He intended to draw a thick veil over their past offenses and forgive all the crimes they had committed. He sought to conquer them by kindness and clemency, and to effect peace and reconcilement at the expense of justice and retribution. But they would not be reconciled, and treacherously shot coldly slew him. They murdered their friend and intercessor who stood between them and the just wrath of the people pleading for clemency and amnesty. Johnson's little finger will prove thicker than were Abraham Lincoln's loins. While he whipped them gently with cords, his successor will scourge them with a whip of scorpions. He knows who they are and what they are fighting for—slavery and has little affection for its high priests. These will be thorough work made of those who butchered and led the rebellion. They will try all the rocks and mountains to fall on them and hide them from the wrath of the American people.

Two hundred and sixty thousand of the nation's bravest defenders have laid down their lives in the cause of freedom. Their blood must not be spilled in vain. The new President says it is due to their sacred memory that traitors to the Constitution and flag should be rendered infamous for all time to come.

Lincoln was the Moses of the age, who exemplified the American people from dominion and thraldom of the slave power, and led them out of Egypt and across the red sea of civil war. But he was not permitted to enter with them the promised land of universal freedom. He lived, however, long enough to get a good sight of its fruitful vineyards and glorious landscapes. Andy Johnson is to lead them over the Jordan into the possession of the inheritance. The Hittites and Amorites, Nothing will be done vindictively, nor from a spirit of revenge, and justice must be meted out, and justice demands that treason shall be treated as a crime and the leaders of the rebellion shall be punished. When Congress shall assemble it cannot refuse to confirm the confiscation laws, but so far as regards the property of the ringleaders, it will be done strictly and sparingly. Instead of inflicting the confiscation to the life estate, it will probably be enlarged to fourteen times simple, as it certainly ought to be. Property was taken will suit for what it is worth, and the proceeds will be applied to the payment of the national debt.

OUR RECONSTRUCTION POLICY.

Our readers are already aware that the permission granted by Gen. Weitzel for the reassembling of the rebel State Legislature at Richmond, to which we objected so strenuously, was promptly revoked by the President as the last important act of his administration, and Gen. Weitzel was superseded by Gen. Ord. It may be assumed that this is the authoritative announcement by Gen. Grant, that the rebel State governments, which consist of men not elected under the forms of the Federal but of the Confederate Constitution, and the officers of which are elected and sworn to support the rebellion, will not be recognized by us as representing the people of the rebel states for the purpose of reconstruction, or for any other purpose whatever. Both as a matter of law and policy it is well to see how we could do otherwise. The Constitution of the United States authorizes no State officers to act as such without first taking the Federal oath. Nor can any such officers be considered such, unless every officer from the Governor and Secretary of State who ordered the election, down to the inspector of election who presided at it, first swore to support the Constitution of the United States.

No State officer in the South is therefore lawfully such within the legal purview of our Federal Constitution. They are not in fact State officers any more than they are officers from being a Federal officer, in that they are all elected under the Confederate rebel constitution. Gov. Brown, within the Constitution of the United States, is no more Governor of Georgia, than Jeff. Davis is President of the United States. They are all private citizens and the State Government has lapsed by operation of law, as the lawyers term it. Politically, equal difficulties present themselves. All these rebel officials, four years ago, or previously, had solemnly recorded their oaths to support the Union. They have broken that oath. Are we to give them the opportunity to break it again, and pay for our folly with our blood? To acknowledge the existence of these Legislatures as entitled to the acknowledgment of their laws, including those passed in the interest of slavery and the rebellion, and for the benefit of rebel officers, soldiers, revenues, &c. How can we recognize the Legislature and deny the validity of its acts including even its oaths of office?

Equally is it impossible to say that the State shall be represented in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States through the medium of the same officers of the United States. This wholly changes the status of the population which is to make up the States. Formerly the slaveholders had power to cast three votes for every five slaves, by including three fifths of the slaves in the basis of representation. Now they cannot vote them at all, and the whole basis of representation is changed. The whole population is to be counted, and the whole population is to vote. Before without political influence.

3. The immigration from the Northern States and Europe of a new, enterprising and unembittered element;

4. The intelligent freedmen, possessing such intellectual, property, or patriotic qualifications as the white Union element of the State in reconstruction established, shall decide to be necessary to enable them to vote.

The work of reconstruction will begin in the cities, where the desire to secure trade, and the presence of Union forces will encourage active loyalty, and where many of the negroes have long been practically free, and in the mountains, where the slaveholders have never been numerous, and still fewer in great plantations, whose owners should have no alternative before them but to free and hire their negroes, or to lose their farms by confiscation.

All this machinery of reconstruction will need little Federal interposition if it be but started by the right parties, not by the whipped and humbled rebel rebels, but by the new race of thorough Unionmen.

CAN THE ASSASSIN ESCAPE.

Amidst the conflicting rumors relative to Booth's arrest or escape, we are disposed to credit the report that both he and the adventurous Harold, who also attempted the murder of Mr. Seward, escaped into Virginia, and have struck for Danville and Jeff. Davis, or probably have attempted to pass out by the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay, to some foreign country. It seems incredible that a murderer, whose face is known as an actor to a large number in every Northern city, would have the presumptuous hardihood to attempt to escape through the Northern States to Canada, where, under our extradition treaty, unless he had a commission from Jeff. Davis in his pocket authorizing him to assassinate the President, he would be no safer than in the Northern States. If he has such a commission in his possession, now ever, the Canadian authorities (if they followed the precedent set in the St. Albans case, would probably become accessories to his crime. The report that at eleven o'clock on the night of the murder two men, one of whom gave his name as Booth, crossed the Anacosta bridge, would seem to indicate that Booth is now in Virginia and on his way to Jeff. Davis. It is rather probable that the arch-rebel would harbor him, and that "do him reverence," as a pupil might revere a master in the same line. On the other hand, as a stroke of policy, and for the purpose of saving his own neck in the contingency that he himself should fall into our hands, slippery Jeff. Davis might possibly deliver up the assassin. Doubtless the latter course is too much to expect from Davis, though he is equally capable of employing, betraying or harboring such an accomplice as Booth. Whithersoever the murderer may flee, he bears a doomed life. The power of thirty millions of people will pursue him throughout the world. The vigilance of civilized mankind will be upon him. Every civilized country will give him refuge. Any loyal American in any part of the world would shoot him at sight—if necessary to secure his punishment. That such a hunted and hated monster can escape unhung to his grave, by any other means than suicide, is morally impossible. Our Copperhead contemporary has already begun to sympathize with the plan of insurrectionary warfare. If Booth was insane, then all Copperheadism is insane, for he has followed out to the letter their insane teachings.

☞ The Secesh concern is raving desperately to create the impression that Booth was insane. It admits that there was method in his madness however. We shall next hear it protest against his being hung, and after he is executed he will become the martyred Booth in its eyes, and in the eyes of all good Copperheads.

Booth was raised as insane as Jeff. Davis, Holt, Keteham, or the Rev. Dr. Tallmadge, or the Rev. Dr. Cheever. He was crucified by the worship of slavery unmixed. Any one who was not more insane than any one of the Copperhead or rebel. He was at once as the average of his party. He possessed a little more nerve than most of them to execute the purpose of their hearts. The assassination of President Lincoln is a matter that was talked of openly in the rebel States. Even the N. O. Picayune, North and South, lately rejoiced at his murder were frequently advocated in Secession papers. It was the demoniac spirit of pro-slavery copperheadism which put the pistol to his heart and fired it. Let the responsibility rest where it belongs.

Illinois.

From the Galena Gazette of the 14th we learn that the county jail in that place was broken open on the evening previous, during the absence of Sheriff Farrar. Four of the inmates escaped. Those who were Robinson, Brothers, Waldron and Gaston. A reward of $100 is offered for the arrest of Brothers, who is said to be the most desperate character of the lot. No blame is attached to the Sheriff, as the jail at the time of their escape was as strong and as well attended as it had been for a number of years.

The Quincy Press records a cowardly assault on a party of negroes, who were quietly watching the celebration in honor of Grant's victories. Negroes helped to gain the victories, and ought to be allowed in shares in the rejoicing without molestation. The perpetrators of the outrage should be promptly punished.

☞ The Cleveland Herald says that all the iron manufacturers of Pittsburgh have suspended operations. All of them stopped a short time ago except two, one of which was in preparation to, and the night before the Father of his country, retire to Heaven, seeming to say: "Glory be to God who hath given to mankind Washington!" Then was a movement is on foot to call together the State Convention and repeal the secession ordinance. All Virginians I see say slavery is dead (?) "and went to meet Jesse as he fell." Amen, then, "Glory be to God, and on earth peace and good will to men."

I send the Tribune.

I. N. ARNOLD.

A Fine Question Arises.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I desire to protest against the effort made in certain quarters to give a personal dignity and importance to the flight of the rebel assassin, Robert E. Lee. One religious influences for the edification, or indignation, of the public, that the colonial home in Virginia, and another that the cabin that he was about to proceed to the Basement of the rebellion which yet keeps the field under the leadership of Jefferson Davis, in order to South, that he may possess his fielding of the arts of such as himself to abandon the contest to which he incited them.

In the name of the faithful men and women who "after life's fitful fever now sleep well," and in behalf of the maimed survivors of many a long and weary conflict, I protest against the insane proposition to invest rebels and traitors with the honors of a personal combat, and to surround conspirators against human rights and liberty with the nimbus of all who value justice above selfishness. I protest against anything such a man as Lee to any share in saving the country. Solid past remains, of the ilk, by its shameful career, let him decay in history's pantheon—a criminal of the first magnitude.

Your constant servant,

TANTARO.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Union Loyalty on the Great Emancipation Sunday.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, April 16.

A special meeting of Springfield Council No. 2, U. L. A., was held last night, and the large hall was crowded to overflowing by the members. A number of short addresses were delivered, appropriate to the occasion, and the following preambles and resolutions adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, we the members of Springfield Council No. 2, U. L. A., having been visited with profound regret and heartfelt sorrow, at the death of Protector Abraham Lincoln, by the foul hand of a township assassin, and,

WHEREAS, We who have been for the past four years his firm friends, and his own supporters, for the which time, with a cool head, brave heart and sinewy hand, we have guided the old Ship of State through the fiercest storm of any nation, in the midst of a stupendous rebellion, and in sight of the promised haven of peace and security, it seems to be fitting and proper that we, in common with all good and true citizens, should express our deep grief and sorrow at his untimely end, and our appreciation of his services as our guide and pilot, and the faithful expounder of our political faith; therefore be it

Resolved, By the members of the Union League of America, in this council assembled, That in Abraham Lincoln we have lost one of all our attributes of a great and good man and a wise, just and faithful ruler; a true friend to his country from first to last—and in his death, not only this nation but the down trodden millions of all climes have lost a true friend and advocate.

Resolved, That while we mourn the death of our noble and beloved President, we bow with submission to the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, and let ourselves be led by the example set by Abraham Lincoln's wise and justicious administration of our Government, and his firm and unwavering determination to carry out, at all hazards his oath of office, he has won the respect and confidence of his political enemies and made the name of Abraham Lincoln a household word in the hearts of every loyal man and woman, and has died in the fullness of his glory, second only to the Saviour of men in his

The name of Abraham Lincoln will go down to future ages equally following that of Washington, and in the calm judgment of posterity through all progressive changes in the republic, he will stand as the Father of his country, second to Heaven, by which title we can all now comprehend, pursued the paths of safety, wisdom and success. In the death of President Lincoln we not only feel a loss of our national calamity, but the great and irreparable

Resolved, That a certified copy of these resolutions be transmitted to Mrs. Lincoln, and a copy forwarded to our city papers for publication.

The Union Brotherhood also had a special meeting last night, which was crowded to overflowing. I have not been able to procure a copy. Part of the resolutions adopted by the council, were read to the house, which thereupon were dead. No hope to the contrary, however, had been entertained for the last few days.

A little house girl was accidently shot at the Cherry House yesterday, by a stand of flag from the fourth story window. The ball entered the leg, passed through the fleshy part of the girl's thigh, and lodged in the wall of the house.

Gen. Grant has been telegraphed for and will doubtless reach here before morning. The State Journal and Register will appear in mourning.

All religious meeting of citizens was held in front of the City Hall. Many prayer by Rev. Dr. Duffield, resolutions were adopted appropriate to the occasion.

Gov. Crapo issued a proclamation eulogistic of the illustrious dead. He says it is becoming and proper that the people should assemble to-day to testify sorrow for this sad and calamitous event. He says it is becoming and proper that the people should assemble to-day to testify sorrow for this sad and calamitous event. He says it is becoming and proper that the people should assemble to-day to testify sorrow for this sad and calamitous event.

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MARINE NEWS

PORT OF CHICAGO.

MARINE.

PRESTON, WILLARD & CO.

REAL ESTATE and Commission Merchants, 167 Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

7-30 LOAN.

CAUTION!—The American Bank Note Company are not proposed to sell State and County Rights.

CAUTION

PIG IRON.

2000 Tons No. 1 Hamilton.
2000 Tons No. 2 Hamilton.
2000 Tons No. 1 Lake Superior.
2000 Tons No. 2 Lake Superior.
2000 Tons No. 3 Lake Superior.

A. E. BUCKEL,
Cor. Fort Wayne and North Water sts.

CHICAGO AND PORT HURON DESPATCH.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

CHICAGO AGENCY.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED—Exchange on New York, Canada, and England BOUGHT AND SOLD.

ROBERT REID, Agent.

ESPECIAL TO GROWERS OF Imported (Ventilated) Bulbs.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.

CHICAGO AND MONTREAL—

BARREL MACHINERY.

Special Notices.

Sleep Disease St. Day.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

MARRIED.

DIED.

Dr. James,

Loc has Surrendered.

Dr. Tebbetts' Physiological Hair Regenerator.

Petroleum.

PETROLEUM.

THE NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY,

Organized under the Mining and Manufacturing Laws of the State of New York.

Capital, One Million Dollars,

IN

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND SHARES

AT

$10 Per Share.

Subscription Price, Five Dollars per Share, Not Liable to further Assessment.

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Post Office Address, Box D,365, N. Y.

OFFICERS:

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
Wm. T. PHELPS, Vice President.
ROBERT RAMSETT, Secretary.
H. J. BUNTIN, Mining Superintendent, Titusville, Pa.
ATLANTIC BANK, 140 Broadway, N. Y., Treasury.

The Wells of the Company are now Producing Oil.

Payment for Stock may be made in drafts, registered mail, or Foreign Exchange, at par. Certificates of Stock and Securities will be taken at their market value.

Remittances may be addressed to the Company, P. O. Box D,365, New York, or to the Company's Treasury at the New York and Liverpool Petroleum Company's Office, No. 24 Empire Building, 71 Broadway, N. Y., or to any of its Agents.

Subscriptions will be received at the First National Bank, Depository of the Company, Chicago, Ill.

Gift Enterprise.

GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION.

$50,000

WATCHES, CHAINS, DIAMOND RINGS, &C.,

WORTH OVER

ONE MILLION DOLLARS!

All to be sold for One Dollar each.

Without regard to value. Not to be sold for less.

Public Sale.

Proposals.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE U. S. ARMY,

U. S. PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

GEORGE F. FOSTER,

Ship Chandler and Sail Maker

Manilla, Tarred and Hemp Rope,

CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS,

FLAGS

EMPLOYMENT AT YOUR

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

Petroleum.

Capital, One Million Dollars,

Dr. James,

Public Sale.

Proposals.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1865.

REBELLION IN THE GULF STATES DEAD.

Mobile, Montgomery and Selma Captured.

The Solid, Substantial Advantages Gained.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENTS OF GEN. WILSON.

The Rebels Say Wilson Hosted and Demoralizes the Entire Rebel Cavalry Under Generals Forrest, Roddy, Armstrong and Dan Adams.

THE DEFENSES OF MOBILE DESCRIBED.

THE REBEL NAVY—ITS GUNS AND ARMAMENT.

(Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.)
MOBILE, Ala., April 9th, 1865.

ELECTRIC PLANNING.

Along the Wires, and the divine art of printing combined, have already given your readers the glorious tidings of the downfall of Mobile, the last seaport of the rebellious hordes who sought the life and destruction of the American Republic. Crumbled to the dust within a week are the three chief cities of rebellious Alabama—Selma, Montgomery [? Mobile ! ! ! Link to these the hundred conquered capitals of North and South Carolina, and proud defiant Richmond, the hell where rebellion laid its highest stools, and you have greater victories than ever before thanged the arms of American soldiers. The invincible armies of the Union have passed over those strongholds like the desolating lava that buried Pompeii. As the mighty avalanche hurls itself with irresistible impetus its upon all beneath, so have the invincible legions of freedom dashed themselves against the bol warks and the barriers that Treason had reared to stay the tide and progress of Liberty. Let hosannas be sung to the Highest for these incomparable victories.

CAIRO.

We have captured the last stronghold of the rebels in the Gulf States, the very important city and naval depot of Selma, and the flourishing town of Montgomery, the capital of Alabama. The Alabama river and all its tributaries are open to us. Sherman Macgruff, Southern Alabama and Northern Florida added to Southern Florida, already in our possession, are now under the control of the Federal forces. In the recovered portions of these States our navy and transports can go to the greatest service in case of any military movements. The Alabama, Tombigbee river and the Pascagoula and Chickasawha rivers are navigable, and have opened to us one of the finest timbered regions in the world. The pine timber to be found there is of the best quality for ship building. Thousands upon thousands, yea millions upon millions of feet are now felled and have been awaiting transportation to Europe for the past three years. The inexhaustible root of cannon chunks the bearing is the trom fitting and agitated horses look e sand: the incidents, rendered with a mingled contempt for the agencies of death into the cannon's mouths, galleries and aids each lend and form a part of the shower of shot and shell, as if chased by death, and the living masses in the trenches are breathing and waiting for the order to assault or storm the works. What a sublime picture! terrible in its sublimity. The loss sustained by the garrison we are unable to learn. We have captured 5,000 in so short a time as to render it certain that the number of killed was large; our proportion of killed small. Communication from the interior of Mobile is completely severed. Large numbers are so powerful that a handful of brave men can make a long and successful defense, as we have proved, so many times, therefore in camp to-day we that the dashing Wilson sent his cavalry, it sweeping down through Alabama, and that his command is in force which town he has probably captured. Our prospects are bright; the military situation is encouraging.

APRIL 2ND.

A rebel Captain came into our lines last night and gave himself up to a Captain in the 16th Wisconsin, who proved to be his brother. Our mutual friend from the rebellion estimates the rebel forces in Infantry at 30,000, besides cavalry, artillery and navy. This is considered a large estimate. The news reached us this morning that the 16th dashing Iowa Cavalry were blown up by a torpedo. A few feet were killed and a number wounded by this accident. The work of clearing away the obstructions in the river is progressing rapidly. Nots have been constructed and placed some ten feet on the bow of the boats engaged in the business, and with this contrivance the danger from the shoal engines. The 1st and 4th Indiana batteries, and the 16th Indiana heavy artillery, the pearl of the rebel works, are ceaselessly sending their missiles of death into to the Spanish dwelling. But few rebels are to be seen. They are required to take constant shelter in their bomb-proofs. Their situation must be frightful.

APRIL 3D.

We have learned the particulars of some strange deaths to-day. A shell burst in the midst of the 16th Indiana battery a few days ago, by which eleven men were killed and wounded. The explosion of the shell burst a caisson filled with shells belonging to the battery, and all were simultaneously exploded, and this caused the lamentable loss of life. One of the unfortunate men was literally burned to a crisp. Some of the 16th Indiana's flesh, forever more is in plutonian darkness, its sight having been scarcely damaged by the terrific explosion. Of the blacksmith of the battery, but one escaped with his life. Others were very seriously and some slightly injured. The wounded men were taken to the commodious hospital tents erected by Surgeon McGuire, of company C, 40th Missouri, was instantly killed by a splinter while sitting in his tent. A man named Williams, of the same regiment, who accidentally raised his head above our works, had it instantly blown off. A gallant officer fell to-day by a rebel minie ball—Lieut. Stevens, of company C, 16th Indiana Cavalry. Lieut. Stevens was a brave, and the Napoleons and the howitzers have been playing their murderous missiles into the rebel works. I have learned that Steele is closing on the works about Blakely. The rebels keep up a fierce shelling, and are repaid with a vengeance. The slaughter progresses with bloody ferocity.

APRIL 4TH.

Inch by inch we are moving on the Gibraltar that protects Mobile. The belching of cannon and the whiz of Sp inglelds and Kruppsguns never have been kept up all day. This afternoon a tremendous artillery fire was opened along the whole line, and has continued for two hours. The earth seemed to shake like an ocean leaf. This sudden and furious fire was to cover the movement. It succeeded as if heaven had opened its artillery, and was avenging itself for the previous silence. Many rebels were killed and wounded in the trenches by the first three days of the bombardment. The number of killed will be very large; our proportion of killed small. Communication from the interior of Mobile is completely severed. Large numbers are so powerful that a handful of brave men can make a long and successful defense, as we have proved, so many times, therefore in camp to-day we that the dashing Wilson sent his cavalry, it sweeping down through Alabama, and that his command is in force which town he has probably captured. Our prospects are bright; the military situation is encouraging.

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We have learned the particulars of some strange deaths to-day. A shell burst in the midst of the 16th Indiana battery a few days ago, by which eleven men were killed and wounded. The explosion of the shell burst a caisson filled with shells belonging to the battery, and all were simultaneously exploded, and this caused the lamentable loss of life. One of the unfortunate men was literally burned to a crisp. Some of the 16th Indiana's flesh, forever more is in plutonian darkness, its sight having been scarcely damaged by the terrific explosion. Of the blacksmith of the battery, but one escaped with his life. Others were very seriously and some slightly injured. The wounded men were taken to the commodious hospital tents erected by Surgeon McGuire, of company C, 40th Missouri, was instantly killed by a splinter while sitting in his tent. A man named Williams, of the same regiment, who accidentally raised his head above our works, had it instantly blown off. A gallant officer fell to-day by a rebel minie ball—Lieut. Stevens, of company C, 16th Indiana Cavalry. Lieut. Stevens was a brave, and the Napoleons and the howitzers have been playing their murderous missiles into the rebel works. I have learned that Steele is closing on the works about Blakely. The rebels keep up a fierce shelling, and are repaid with a vengeance. The slaughter progresses with bloody ferocity.

APRIL 7TH.

Inch by inch we are moving on the Gibraltar that protects Mobile. The belching of cannon and the whiz of Sp inglelds and Kruppsguns never have been kept up all day. This afternoon a tremendous artillery fire was opened along the whole line, and has continued for two hours. The earth seemed to shake like an ocean leaf. This sudden and furious fire was to cover the movement. It succeeded as if heaven had opened its artillery, and was avenging itself for the previous silence. Many rebels were killed and wounded in the trenches by the first three days of the bombardment. The number of killed will be very large; our proportion of killed small. Communication from the interior of Mobile is completely severed. Large numbers are so powerful that a handful of brave men can make a long and successful defense, as we have proved, so many times, therefore in camp to-day we that the dashing Wilson sent his cavalry, it sweeping down through Alabama, and that his command is in force which town he has probably captured. Our prospects are bright; the military situation is encouraging.

APRIL 8TH.

A rebel Captain came into our lines last night and gave himself up to a Captain in the 16th Wisconsin, who proved to be his brother. Our mutual friend from the rebellion estimates the rebel forces in Infantry at 30,000, besides cavalry, artillery and navy. This is considered a large estimate. The news reached us this morning that the 16th dashing Iowa Cavalry were blown up by a torpedo. A few feet were killed and a number wounded by this accident. The work of clearing away the obstructions in the river is progressing rapidly. Nots have been constructed and placed some ten feet on the bow of the boats engaged in the business, and with this contrivance the danger from the shoal engines. The 1st and 4th Indiana batteries, and the 16th Indiana heavy artillery, the pearl of the rebel works, are ceaselessly sending their missiles of death into to the Spanish dwelling. But few rebels are to be seen. They are required to take constant shelter in their bomb-proofs. Their situation must be frightful.

APRIL 9TH.

We have learned the particulars of some strange deaths to-day. A shell burst in the midst of the 16th Indiana battery a few days ago, by which eleven men were killed and wounded. The explosion of the shell burst a caisson filled with shells belonging to the battery, and all were simultaneously exploded, and this caused the lamentable loss of life. One of the unfortunate men was literally burned to a crisp. Some of the 16th Indiana's flesh, forever more is in plutonian darkness, its sight having been scarcely damaged by the terrific explosion. Of the blacksmith of the battery, but one escaped with his life. Others were very seriously and some slightly injured. The wounded men were taken to the commodious hospital tents erected by Surgeon McGuire, of company C, 40th Missouri, was instantly killed by a splinter while sitting in his tent. A man named Williams, of the same regiment, who accidentally raised his head above our works, had it instantly blown off. A gallant officer fell to-day by a rebel minie ball—Lieut. Stevens, of company C, 16th Indiana Cavalry. Lieut. Stevens was a brave, and the Napoleons and the howitzers have been playing their murderous missiles into the rebel works. I have learned that Steele is closing on the works about Blakely. The rebels keep up a fierce shelling, and are repaid with a vengeance. The slaughter progresses with bloody ferocity.

APRIL 10TH.

Will this booming of murderous cannon and the report of musketry rifle never stop? The ground seems to know no such thing as abatement. Our gunboats are throwing shot and shell into Fort Spanish. Nothing has been spared in the rebel navy that could be brought to use; they must be playing up the Montgomery river, perhaps gone up, to the relief of Selma. Throughout the mouths of the numerous bayous and the different headquarters has been established, from Blakely to Fort Spanish, and from the bay to Fort Morgan. Fort Morgan is now completely ruined. The dispatches of the rebellion will silence the rebel monsters. If the exploit is successful this battery will command the channel, cut off the communication between Mobile and the gulf, and leave our entire line free from attacks, except the fire from the fort. For a distance of two miles from our lines the ground is strewn with the ruins of houses that were occupied by the rebels. Fort Spanish, and from the crash and explosion of their shells as they fall in the midst of the fort, must be doing frightful butchery. It is now positively known that the magnificent monitor Milwaukee, struck by a torpedo, sank in four days from with a total loss of the Osage, from a like cause, has also gone down, but may be raised. To-night the roar of musketry along the line is like the report of Sherman's division, created a general commotion, and old veterans cried out in a night attack. They could not be doing frightful butchery. Infantry and their superior officers dashed away to the front, when it was discovered that the rebels had made a sortie, and the fatigue duty had missed their way and moved incautiously on the rebel pickets. The latter believing that we were making a general assault, opened a heavy fire on the fatigue party, when the latter, with more shouts than guns, beat a hasty retreat. Fortunately no other side were hurt, yet to the fear the affair brought pain and sorrow.

MARCH 9TH.

My slumber this morning we have the glad intelligence that Gen. Canby has met with success. The 1st Louisiana (loyal) Cavalry covered themselves with glory—having dashed down the enemy's line of battle, which they succeeded in breaking. Following up their advantage, they charged in the rear, capturing a large Alabama battery and destroying a large number of rebels. Col. Harrison, who was in command of the cavalry charge, and a number of subordinate officers. The column from Pensacola have likewise secured the communication between the two cities. Steele invested Blakely to-day. At one instant from the batteries and navy the combined fire of the rebels was opened upon us. It is beautiful and magnificent, but in its present style of war correspondence would be that fatal may-be—may-not of creation which fearful imaginations add to the horrors of the night and terrifies taste. The rebel guns that have had an unfailing fire, and a destructive one, have been silenced by battery Smith, which is, I believe, manned by the 14th Indiana heavy artillery. They opened at two-mile fire on the island opposite, when the gunboats got up steam and moved off some what disabled. It is current that the rebel fleet, which it was vainly supposed as to be of little use until relieved from its present position at Fort Tracy, and has an enfilading fire on that portion of our line held by the 20th Corps. The rebel batteries in front of this gallant division are also pouring into and over them solid shot and shell. The rebels say that they shall stay rebel gunboats we are, unknown to the enemy, erecting what is known as Battery Smith, manned in two

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1865.

THE CITY.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.

A Word to Voters.

Voters of Chicago, you have duty to-day. If ever you were true to your allegiance to the Government, oh! do not falter now! The terrible events of a few hours ago, cry in voices trumpet-toned, go all, to show their utter loathing of everything like secret opposition to our Government, and unite in one shout in its support. In this terrible crisis, even party differences should not exist. It should not be with us the question as to how much one party or set of men differ with the Executive; it should be, "Which is to-day the most shockless with it?" If our dignity is not made to tell, then we are unworthy the name of rational beings. Voters of Chicago, cast you to-day that ballot which will place over our city government in the hands of friends of the administration. We must have no opposition to the government in office now. If you vote the opposition ticket to-day, you will be ever after ashamed of the act. We speak to you as to reasonable men; we call no hard names; we deny corruption, which has fallen on the heads of leaders, as not amounting to heady words with those who may become friends of the cause at all and vote so well. Go to the polls early and cast your ballots for thorough-going Republicanism; put the Union ticket through with not a name scratched. Remember, this is no time for little differences or personal prejudice. Our noble President is now dead. If you did love him, do as he would, if he were alive to-day, for the cause which he has changed his hands. Let not a vote be wanting. Show that ——— sleumbrist lot hate, and that your honor is not divided. Vote for the friends of the Administration. Now of all other times the loyalty of our officials should be above suspicion; the best even of affiliation or dealings with traitors should not exist openly or on their garments. Every vote cast for the pure democratic ticket, to at least an indirect endorsement of the assassination of our much beloved President.

For Mayor—JOHN B. RICE.
Board of Public Works—FREDERICK LETTER.
For City Attorney—D. B. DEBOOLL.
For City Treasurer—A. G. THROOP.
For Collector—A. H. SHALD.
For Clerk of Police Court—[illegible] YOCKE.
REPUBLICAN UNION CANDIDATES FOR ALDERMEN.
First Ward—John C. Knickerbocker.
Second Ward—William H. Cudlip.
Third Ward—Charles B. Wicker.
Fourth Ward—[illegible] Williams.
Fifth Ward—[illegible] Parker.
Sixth Ward—Avery Moore.
Seventh Ward—Harding L. Priddle.
Eighth Ward—[illegible] Sayre.
Ninth Ward—[illegible] Hiney.
Tenth Ward—William Canfield.
Eleventh Ward—[illegible] Woodhull.
Twelfth Ward—Samuel Stockberg.
Thirteenth Ward—Robert Clark.

REPUBLICAN VOTERS: Beware of splitting tickets to-day. Vote the straight Republican ticket. Do not scratch a single name, and a glorious Union victory will be won.

LINCOLN PORTRAIT—OIL STUDY.—A first class study from life of our deceased President is published by George & C. W. Sherwood, No. 118 Lake street, in their series of Union Portraits. The size is 16 by 19 inches; price $1 00. It is a perfect likeness, and will be a valuable addition to the best engraved portraits of Mr. Lincoln yet offered to the public.

WORDS.—When the "Democrats" were accidentally the property of withdrawing from the Democratic party, they were wont to call themselves, as an independent party, "the friends of the Board of Public Works." The friendship of the Board to the Democracy was mutual, with respect to the admission of duties on articles coming from abroad to the Fair.

MR. DEWITT receives proposals at Adams' Express office for the transportation of a second shoal of fish from Buffalo to this city.

THE fifth donation of $50 was represented by C. H. Dunn & Co.

IT was reported that about $2,000 had been already received from the department of public schools.

JUDGE Stallwell still be heralded to have to fill the office of Superintendent of Police, a full account of which position, and the methods of its filling, will be found in the Tribune of this morning.

THE Democratic Ward Committee of the Seventh Ward have decided to hold an Ward Meeting for Aldermen the Saturday evening before election.

THE Democratic Seventh Ward—Mr. Avery Moore—is the Democratic candidate for Alderman in the Seventh Ward. Besides being a thorough Democrat he is a gentleman highly appreciated for his sterling character, and will make a good Alderman. Democrats of the Seventh Ward, you have no reason to be ashamed of the polls. Every man be vigilant at the polls. Remember that Mr. Moore will be elected by every vote cast.

FOREMEN'S WARD.—There is some little opposition in this Ward to the Fusion ticket, but it will be stopped. This proceeds not from Democrats, but from Republicans, and from those who have been in the habit of voting the Democratic ticket, and expect to receive more. The man who bolts a nomination made by the Union Republicans should be spurned on their garments. Every vote cast for the pure democratic ticket, to at least an indirect endorsement of the assassination of our much beloved President.

THE Mayor has issued a proc-

[illegible] April 15, 1865.

In accordance with the request of the Board of Police Commissioners, and the last of the State of Illinois, I do order that

[illegible] SALOONS

[illegible] not on the day of the municipal election. [illegible] o'clock a. m. to 7 o'clock p. m. [illegible] a petition favor to see the [illegible] in the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] Mayor of Chicago.

—There seems to be a general [illegible] in relation to one of the proclamations of the Mayor. Any person who voted [illegible] and whose name is upon the [illegible] those who voted [illegible] names and filing proof. It is only [illegible] shall name his residence to [illegible] those only what [illegible] cannot [illegible] precinct or ward, or [illegible] at the last election. The proclamation is a copy [illegible] the poll-lists, are re-[illegible] on oath.

—The record of Lewis Talmadge, the [illegible] candidate for Alderman of the Sixth Ward, is not such [illegible] the equanimity of [illegible] Sixth [illegible] Democracy. [illegible] meeting of the "democracy" of that [illegible] on Monday morning, in which [illegible] Alderman, Albert Enoch and [illegible] a particular [illegible] It was natural to wish [illegible] same Lewis Talmadge [illegible] Democratic ticket in the Sixth Ward. Mr. Talmadge [illegible] accommodate as Mr. Underwood and not a few [illegible] to [illegible] Democracy [illegible] and [illegible] allowed so long to remain a reproach [illegible] to [illegible] Democracy [illegible] Democratic [illegible] Mr. Talmadge [illegible] to be a candidate for the position of Police Justice, [illegible] the Democracy [illegible] will not [illegible] his prospects in that direction.

ASTONISHING WORKS.—Anderson opens his budget of [illegible] at Smith & Nixon's Hall, on Thursday evening, and [illegible] a rich treat to all lovers of humor. We clip the following from the Baltimore Clipper:

"Another humorous soliloquy was present last night at the Hall of the Maryland Institute, in the delivery of the great lecture entitled 'Artemus Ward among the Mormons.' The humorist of the lecturer, the droll way which he has of [illegible] and a glorious Union victory will be won.

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